

Veterinary Accreditation Core Orientation

2014





What is Accreditation?

Accreditation is government approval of private veterinarians to perform official regulatory functions.

Authorization is granting accredited veterinarians the right to work in additional States.





Outline

Section 1: What Is Accreditation?

Section 2: Animal Movement

Section 3: VS Program Diseases

Section 4: Animal ID & Laboratory Support

Section 5: Foreign Animal Diseases

Section 6: Disease Scenarios





Section 1

What is Accreditation?





ACCREDITATION IS VOLUNTARY!





In Other Countries

Most countries use government veterinarians

- to examine animals
- to issue health certificates









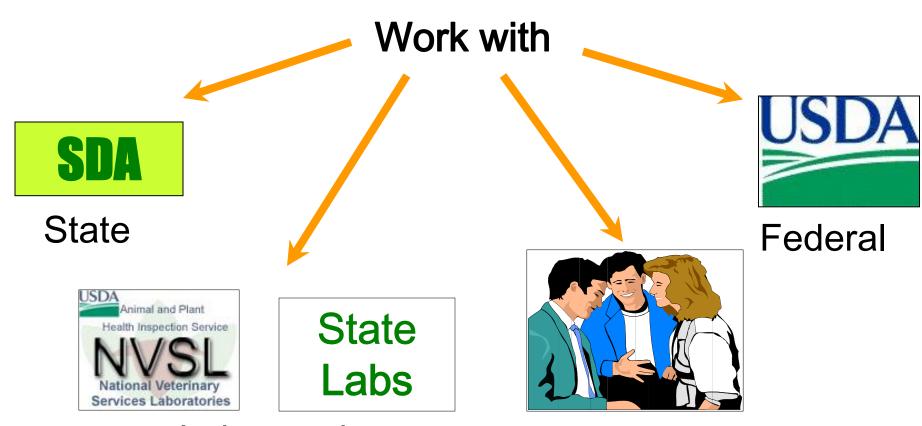
In the U.S.

APHIS relies on you to:

- Act as agents of Federal Government
- Test for program diseases
- Issue health certificates
- Perform examinations
- ID animals
- Report FADs
- Do surveillance







Veterinary Services

Laboratories

Clients & Industry



Participate in State-Federal Cooperative Programs







Assess and document animal health through

- Physical examinations
- Diagnostic testing (e.g. TB tests)
- Diagnostic sample submission
- Documentation









Ensure national uniformity of regulatory programs Assist with interstate and international movement of animals and animal products

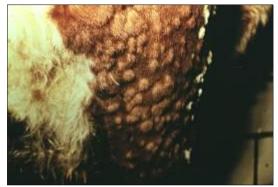




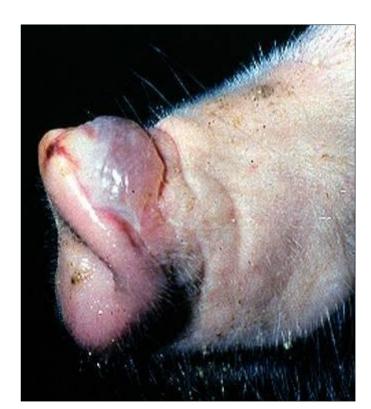


Are first line of surveillance for program and foreign animal diseases











Practice sanitation measures to prevent the spread of communicable diseases







Complete certificates, which are reviewed and endorsed by APHIS









Accreditation Action

You are NOT automatically accredited upon graduation!





Accreditation Requirements

- Initial Accreditation Training (IAT) in vet schools
- Graduate with DVM or equivalent
- Attend Core Orientation
- Submit application VS form 1-36A
- Licensed/legally able to practice in state of accreditation
- Attend State-Specific Orientation (if required)





Authorization in Other States

To do accredited work in other States:

- Contact Area Office
- Attend State-Specific Orientation
- Be licensed/legally able to practice in State
- Receive written APHIS authorization before doing accredited work in new State





2 Tiered Accreditation Program

Category I: Limited

e.g., dogs and cats

Category II: All Animals

- Food and fiber species
- Horses
- Birds
- Farm-raised aquatic animals
- All other livestock species
- Zoo animals





Accreditation Renewal Process

Renew every 3 years

Complete supplemental training modules

- Category I: 3 modules
- Category II: 6 modules

Sources of modules:

Internet-based





Program Certifications

- Category II accreditation allows for certifications in the following diseases:
 - Johne's
 - Scrapie
 - Trichinae
 - Aquaculture
 - Others in future (possibly CEM)





Ethical/Professional Code

The Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) describes:

- Requirements & application process
- Responsibilities
- Standards of conduct and practice
- Rules for suspension/revocation
- Guidelines on penalties for misconduct

Available online





Ethical/Professional Code

- Personally inspect animals and sign forms
- Issue complete and accurate forms
- Indicate and verify work of other accredited veterinarians
- Perform activities according to regulation
- Personally identify reactors

[9CFR, 161.4]





Ethical/Professional Code

- Immediately report regulated diseases
- Maintain biosecurity
- Know current regulations; ask if unsure
- Use accountable property in accordance with regulations
- Maintain security of tags, forms and certificates, electronic signatures

[9CFR, 161.4]





Non-Compliance / Violation

- Summary suspension
- APHIS investigates non-compliance
- Possible consequences of violation:
 - Letter
 - Penalty suspension
 - Revocation
 - Loss of license
 - Civil and/or criminal charges

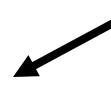




Non-Compliance is Reported

Non-compliance reported.





Alleged violation is investigated.

Evidence is gathered.



Investigative report prepared by IES and sent to AVIC.





Tools AVIC Can Use

Summary suspension (immediate)

AVIC reviews IES evidence and recommends . . .

- 1. Closing the case (insufficient evidence)
- 2. Working with the AV
 - Letter of information
 - Letter of warning
 - Voluntary suspension/revocation
- 3. Moving to an informal conference
- 4. Moving to a formal complaint





Informal Conference

- Evidence sufficient
- AVIC offers to settle case
- AV signs Consent Agreement
- Case is closed by:
 - 1. Dismissal
 - 2. Letter of Information
 - 3. Letter of Warning
 - 4. Suspension
 - 5. Revocation





Formal Complaint

Evidence sufficient & consent not signed Case sent to OGC, which sends it to:

- 1. USDA Administrative Law Judge, who:
 - Dismisses case
 - Suspends or revokes accreditation
 - Assesses civil penalties (if applicable)
- 2. US Attorney, who:
 - Dismisses case
 - Assesses civil & criminal penalties



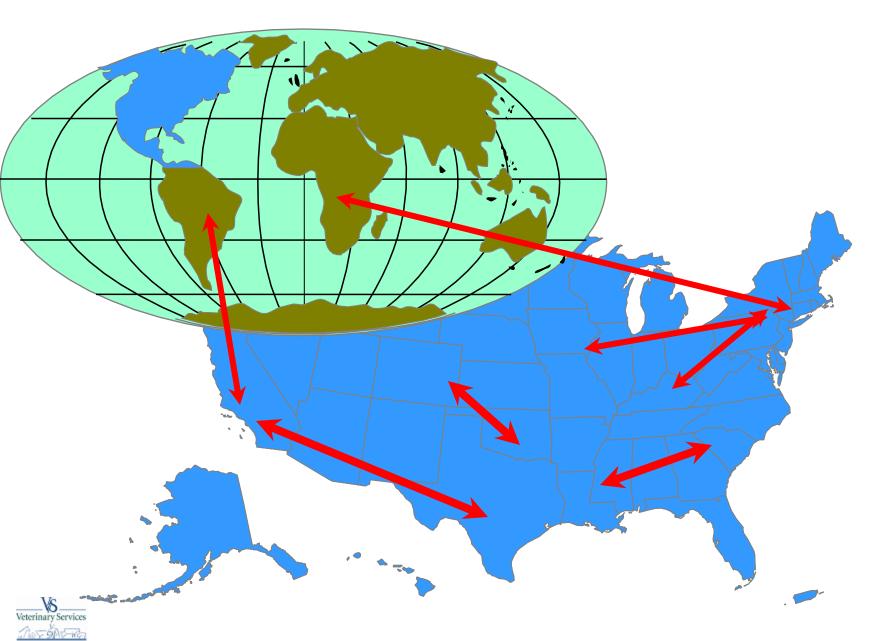


Section 2

Animal Movement









Why Regulate Animal Movement

- Stop disease spread
- Move healthy animals
- Provide traces of movement
- Protect export markets
- Open new emerging markets









What is Your Role?

Accredited Veterinarians assist with interstate and international movement

BY:

- Advising owners
- Performing exams & administering vaccines
- Collecting samples for lab work
- Completing certificates









Interstate Movement

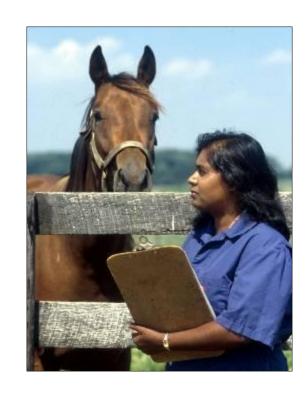
Health requirements vary by State!

Federal requirements

- Health and fitness to travel
- Identification of animals

Entry requirements

Differ by state of destination







International Movement

Health requirements vary by country

Disease protection

Political & economic factors

Trade agreements

Check with VS Area Office







Movement Information

- Sources of movement information
 - USDA/APHIS/VS Area Office
 - Vet official in country or state of destination
 - APHIS website: www.aphis.usda.gov
 - NVAP website
 - International Regs
 - Interstate Regs
- How far ahead should my clients plan?





Pre-Export Isolation

- On-farm isolation
 - Check with VS Area Office
 - Obtain USDA approval for facility
 - Oversee facility and work done
 - Conduct testing
- In-home isolation
- USDA export isolation facility





International Certification Process

Accredited Veterinarian

Examines & tests animals Completes certificate





Approved Laboratories

Test samples Report results



Federal Veterinarian

Performs final inspection Endorses certificate





Certificates for Small Animals

- Research animals
- Pets
 - Birds
 - Dogs and Cats
- Working animals
- Differ by destination or origin
- Differ by species







Sections of a Certificate

A certificate generally requires information on:

- Consignor
- Consignee
- Official animal ID/description
- Required tests/vaccinations/treatments
- Certification statement(s)
- Signatures

Finding the right form







Filling Out the Certificate

- Use appropriate form(s)
- Fill out form completely and accurately
- Include certification statements
- Include lab results
- Personally sign document in correct color

It's a legal document!







Ensuring Certificate is Valid

Time constraints and timing:

- Generally good for 30 days
- Exceptions exist check!
- Timing of work on animals

Recording who worked the animal:

- Work personally done
- Work by other accredited veterinarian
 - Name of vet
 - Date & location
 - Tests/vaccinations performed







Common Mistakes on Certificates

- Wrong form
- Test results/vaccination records missing
- Test results not recorded correctly
- Questionable accreditation status
- Missing certification statements
- Incomplete certificate







Common Mistakes on Certificates

- User fee not included
- Signature missing
- Outdated information
- Improper ID of animal
- Improper test performed
- No import permit







DO NOT . . .

- DO NOT issue pre-signed certificates
- DO NOT issue certificates without examinations
- DO NOT split blood samples
- DO NOT ship animals with pending test results

These are illegal actions.

Is risking your license, accreditation, and reputation really worth it?





10 POINTERS FOR A SUCCESSFUL LIVE ANIMAL EXPORT (PETS)

- 1) LOOK UP REQUIREMENTS ON THE APHIS WEBSITE

 www.aphis.usda.gov Go to "Animal Health" and follow the export links in the right-hand column. Follow all the pertinent links on all the pages. If you are looking up requirements for an EU country look under EU and also under the specific country. We can send you a guide for EU.
- 2) IF NO REQUIREMENTS ARE LISTED, CONTACT THE CONSULATE.
 IF YOUR CLIENT HAS CONTACTS IN THE DESTINATION COUNTRY,
 THEY MAY BE ABLE TO OBTAIN REQUIREMENTS (to contact consulate
 Google eg Liberian consulate USA)
- 3) IF THE CONSULATE IS NO HELP AND THERE IS NO OTHER SOURCE of information, you could issue a 7001 certificate with rabies vaccination. You could include other vaccinations and ecto/endoparasite treatments. If the owner wants us to endorse, we'llhave them sign a "ship-at-your-own-risk" statement.





- 4) IF YOU HAVE A SET OF REQUIREMENTS BUT HAVE SPECIFIC QUESTIONS PLEASE CONTACT OUR OFFICE
- 5) OUR OFFICE DOES NOT KNOW REQUIREMENTS THAT ARE NOT POSTED ON OUR WEBSITE
- 6) ISSUE THE HC AFTER REQUIREMENTS AND EXAM HAVE BEEN FULFILLED. If rabies vaccination is listed on the cert, the original rabies vaccination certificate must accompany the health certificate to our office
- 7) EU special considerations: Microchipping MUST be done before rabies vaccination. Rabies vaccination must be made at least 21 days before issuing the health certificate and be current. Any rabies vaccination made before microchipping is considered invalid for export to the EU. No ship-at-risk statements will be used for pet exports to the EU. More info on new EU requirements and certs on our site. We can also email an EU guide.
- 8) IF THE CERT IS TO BE HAND-CARRIED TO US, PLEASE MAKE AN APPOINTMENT



- 9) IF THE CERT IS TO MAILED, WE RECOMMEND A CARRIER THAT USES A TRACKING NUMBER. IF RETURNED THE SAME WAY, SEND US A PRE- PAID LABEL. YOU WILL RECEIVE A COPY OF THE ENDORSED CERT.
- 10) YOU MAY USE ELECTRONIC VERSION OF APHIS 7001 when the 7001 fulfills certification requirements. FILLABLE! Best to PRINT IN COLOR DUE TO ORANGE SEAL. A very few countries have rejected a black/white version. Send us only one original. FIND IT HERE:

http://www.aphis.usda.gov/library/forms/

Jane E. Mussey, DVM, Veterinary Medical Officer

Import/Export Officer

USDA, APHIS, Veterinary Services

1111 Deming Way, Suite 100, Madison, WI 53717

Phone: 608 -662-0609; Export fax: 608-662-0602

http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/area_offices/states/wisconsin_info.html





Sample Health Certificates

Sample International Health Certificates:

- APHIS Form 7001
- VS Form 17-140
- VS Form 17-145
- VS Form 10-11
- VS Form 17-6





No dog, cat, nonhuman primate, or additional kinds or classes of animals designated by USDA regulation shall be delivered to any intermediate handler or

FORM APPROVED OMB NO. 0579-0036)

carrier for transportation in commerce, unless accompanied by a health certificate executed and issued by a licensed veterinarian (7 USC 2143: 9 CFR, (See reverse for additional OMB statement) Subchapter A. Part 2). U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE 1. TYPE OF ANIMAL SHIPPED CERTIFICATE NUMBER WARNING: Anyone who makes a false, fictitious, or ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE Dog fraudulent statement on this document, or uses such Other 0009986 document knowing it to be false, fictitious or fraudulent UNITED STATES INTERSTATE AND INTERNATIONAL may be subject to a fine of not more than \$10,000 or Nonhuman Primate CERTIFICATE OF HEALTH EXAMINATION imprisonment of not more than 5 years or both (18 2. TOTAL NUMBER OF ANIMALS FOR SMALL ANIMALS U.S.C 1001). 4. NAME, ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF CONSIGNEE 3. NAME, ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF OWNER/CONSIGNOR name and address in destination country Owner name and address USDA License/or Registration No. if applicable Telephone: USDA License/or Registration No. if applicable Telephone: attach original signature 5. ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION (To be completed by owner/consignor) 6. VACCINATION HISTORY (To be completed by veterinarian) rabies certificate here OTHER VACCINATIONS. RABIES COMPLETE USDA TAG **BREED - COMMON** D-H-L COLOR OR TESTS OR TREATMENT **COLLAR AND/OR TATTOO** OR SCIENTIFIC AGE SEX Killed Virus Live Virus DISTINCTIVE MARKS NUMBER NAME Date Product Date Product Type/Result Complete identification of animals provide vaccination dates and remember to and description enclose rabies vaccination certificate Place different species on Place Certification statements here: separate forms Do not use this form for countriles in the European Union Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. Check with your Area Office for updates. VETERINARY CERTIFICATION: I certify that the animal (s) described in item 5 have been examined by me this "X" applicable statements date, that the information provided in item 6 is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge, and that the following findings have been made "X" applicable statements. OWNER/CONSIGNOR CERTIFICATION: I certify that the information concerning the animals described above in Item 5 is true I certify that the animal (s) described and on continuation sheet(s) if applicable, have been inspected by me and correct, and that I am the owner/consignor of such described animals and that I have physical and legal custody of such this date and appear to be free of any infectious or contagious diseases and to the best of my knowledge. animal (s). exposure there to, which would endanger the animal or other animals or would endanger public health. I certify that the animal (s) described above, and on continuation sheet(s) if applicable, have been inspected I hereby certify that the animal(s) in this shipment is (are), to the best of my knowledge acclimated to air temperatures lower by me this date and appear to be free of physical abnormalities which would endanger the animal. than 7.2° c, (45° f). SIGNATURE DATE To my knowledge the animal (s) described above, and on continuation sheet(s) if applicable, originated from an area not quarantined for rabies and have not been exposed to rabies. NAME, ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER LICENSE NO. ENDORSEMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL EXPORT (WARNING: International Shipments require certification by an accredited veterinarian. States may also require such certification). Place your name and clinic license Apply USDA Seal or Stamp here address here Accredited Tes LICENSING STATE Telephone: DATE

DATE

SIGNATURE

your signature

date issued

signature of usda veterinarian federal vet

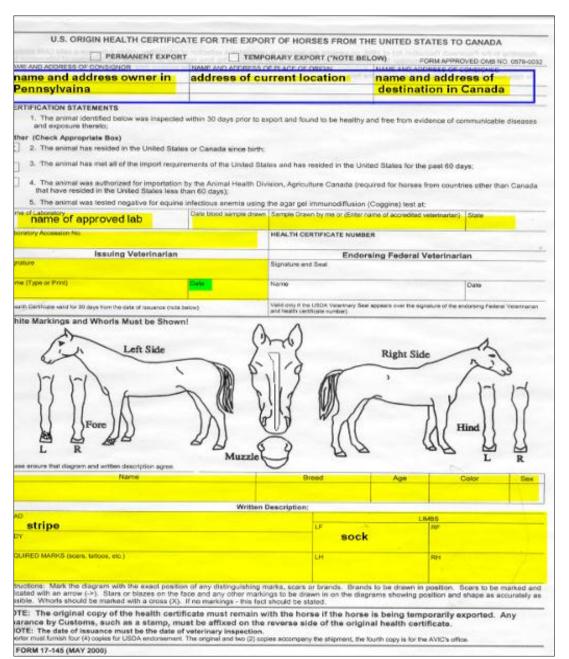
This certificate is authorized by law (27 USC 112) While you are not required to respond, no U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE VETERINARY SERVICES UNITED STATES ORIGIN HEALTH CERTIFICATE (This Document does not replace Certificate of Inspection of Export Animals, VS Form 17-37).				3 1.	1. CONSIGNOR'S NAME (Last name, first name, middle initial or business name) 2. CEF Doe, John								10°	77181	3. PAGE NO.			
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VS Form 17-145







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Import Information

Import Regulated by Several US Agencies

- Public Health: Primates, dogs, cats, turtles
- Fish and Wildlife: Rare/endangered species
- USDA: Livestock, horses, poultry, related species AND any animal

Basic Import Requirements:

- Import Docs, Tests, Treatments, Certificate
- Entry via Designated Port & Quarantine





Section 3

USDA / VS Animal Disease Programs





VS Programs

Types of VS Programs you might work on:

- Eradication Programs
- Monitoring & Surveillance Programs
- Control & Certification Programs

Your responsibilities in VS Program work

- Know basic program requirements
- Recognize official animal ID
- Know state/country requirements







Current VS Eradication Programs

- Tuberculosis (Bovines & Cervids)
- Brucellosis (Bovines & Swine)

Pseudorabies

Scrapie







Your Role in TB in Cattle

- Cattle: Caudal Fold Test (CFT)
- Inspect injection site in 72 hrs
 - What is a response?
 - Injecting veterinarian must read
- Immediately report any response
 - CCT within 10 days of CFT
 - Must wait 60 days to retest
 - Expect 1-5% false positives
- Training/Practice with CFT







Your Role w/TB in Cervidae/Other

- Captive Cervidae include:
 - Whitetail, Mule, Fallow, Elk, Reindeer
- Single Cervical Test (SCT)
 - Only Designated AV can administer
 - Wait 90 days to retest
- Becoming Designated AV
- Goats, swine, other species







TB Testing Tips

- Obtaining tuberculin and report forms
- Don't expose to light, air, temp extremes
 - Tuberculin loses potency
 - Do not store in syringe
 - Discard partially filled vials
- No meat/milk restrictions
- Don't test sick cattle
- Don't treat while testing







Cattle Brucellosis

- A Zoonotic disease
- Program status
 - Class A means:
 - <.25% infection rate
 - > 95% cases "successfully closed"
 - Class Free: 50 States, PR, VI (Sept 09)
 - Greater Yellowstone Area









Your Role in Cattle Brucellosis

- Vaccination, ear tagging, tattooing
- Testing
- Reporting







Your Role in Swine Brucellosis

- All free except Texas
- Feral swine impact total eradication
 - >4 million feral swine
 - Known herds in 39 states
- Your responsibility
 - Certificates
 - Permits
 - Sample collection







Pseudorabies

- Pseudorabies: What is it?
- How it is spread?
- VS approach to pseudorabies
 - Surveillance in domestic swine
 - Disease control, including depopulation, to prevent spread
 - Education







Your Role in Pseudorabies

- Status in U.S.: All states in Free status
- Your responsibility
 - Certificates
 - Permits
- Feral swine effect
 - Serological evidence
 - All considered positive
 - Depopulation approach







Your Role in Scrapie Program

Educate clients:

- To recognize clinical suspects
- To use official ID1-866-USDA-TAG



- To practice prevention strategies by:
 - Using genetic resistance in sheep
 - Maintaining closed ewe flocks
 - Enrolling in SFCP

Report all scrapie suspects!





Your Role in Scrapie Program

- Collect & submit samples to USDA-approved lab
 - Live animals: Federal/State vet, usually
 - Dead animals: Accredited vet
 - brainstem, lymph nodes, tonsil
 - Submission forms and instructions
- Conduct genetic testing





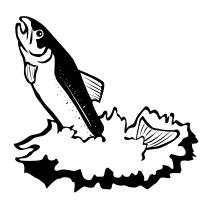


Surveillance Activities

Eradication programs include surveillance efforts Additional surveillance activities (examples):

- Infectious Salmon Anemia
- Screwworm
- Cattle Tick Fever
- Classical Swine Fever
- CWD

Goals of surveillance:







Surveillance Programs and You

Your role:

Recognize & report disease

Example: Screwworm

Your use of surveillance data:

Fact sheets & client education materials

- Presentations
- Personal interest





Certification Programs

What are Certification Programs?

Diseases with Certification Programs

Scrapie and Johne's: existing programs

CEM, CWD, Swine Health/Trichinae, & Aquaculture:

pending programs

What to do if you are interested?

- Get certification training
- Check with your state





Other Types of Activities

Accredited Veterinarians also can assist with:

- Emerging Diseases & Issues
- State Programs
- National Poultry Improvement Plan







Section 4

Animal Identification and Laboratory Support For Movement and Disease Diagnosis





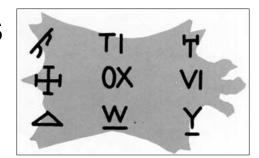
Traceability

Official ID Devices and Methods:

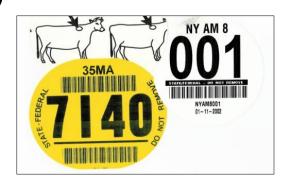
- Eartags
 - National Uniform Ear-tagging System (NUES)
 - Animal Identification Number (AIN)
 - Location-based number
- Back tags & Brands
- Breed association ID
- Group/Lot ID

Many other ID systems















Accountable Property

Health Certificates, Tags, Bands, etc.

PREVENT...

Misuse of official biologics, certificates, tags, etc.







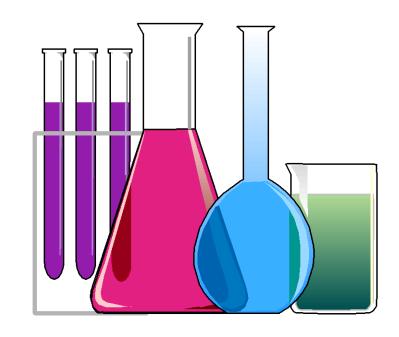
Where should I send the sample?

Usually:

- State Diagnostic Laboratories
- Commercial Laboratories

Occasionally:

National Veterinary
 Services Laboratories
 (NVSL)







Obligations for Sample Submission

You are responsible for proper collection, preparation, packaging, and shipment of specimens.

Each sample should:

- Be properly identified
- Include completed lab submission forms
- Follow postal regulations or approved shipper regulations





Guidelines for Submitting Samples

Select a method of packing and shipping

- Contact lab for specimen guidelines
- Various shipping methods

Be aware of timing

- To coincide with planned movement
- To protect samples
- Avoid weekends and holidays

Identification and labeling

Shippers must follow regulations





Guidelines for Submitting Samples

- Fill out form accurately and completely
- Properly identify each sampled animal
- Check on payment method
- Check before making shipment
- Call lab with questions







Laboratory Submissions to NVSL

Check with VS Area Office

- Visit NVSL website
- Use VS 10-4 Specimen Submission Form
- Package correctly and ship to NVSL
- Pay user fee
- Questions? Call NVSL 515-663-7530







Section 5

Foreign Animal Diseases (FADs)





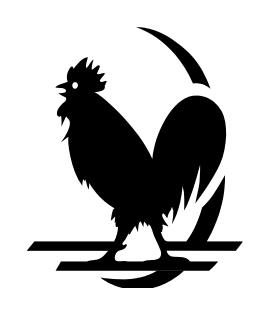
Reportable Diseases

What should you report?

Diseases on Federal list

Whom should you notify?

- VS Area Office
- State Animal Health Official



FADs and transboundary diseases





When to Be Suspicious of FAD

What are the characteristics of an FAD?

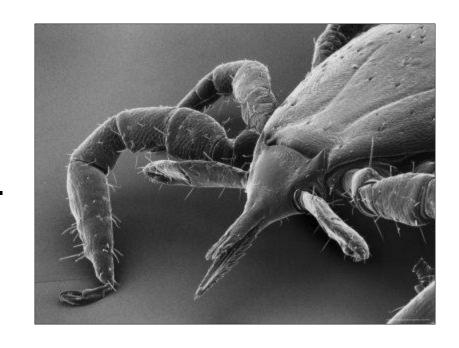






When to Look for an FAD?

- History of foreign travel, visitors, mail, gifts
- Importation of animals, embryos, semen
- Unusual/unexplained illness or symptoms
- CNS diseases
- Mucosal diseases
- Larvae in wounds
- Unusual ticks, mites, etc.







And if FAD is Not Reported?

If you don't
RECOGNIZE and
REPORT these
clinical signs and
symptoms, colossal
devastation to US
Animal Agriculture
can result in this







And This . . .





If you suspect an FAD, CALL!

DON'T ignore it and hope it goes away!







When You Call . . .

You suspect an FAD and call . . . the USDA Area Office and State Animal Health Office

What information should you provide?





What Happens Next?

- Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician (FADD) is assigned
- FADD investigates, places quarantine, collects and ships samples
- Diagnosis usually within 3 days
- FADD contacts owner and veterinarian with results





FADs Eradicated from U.S.

1892: CBPP

1929: FMD

1929: Fowl Plague

1934: Glanders

1942: Dourine

1943: Texas Cattle Fever

1959: Swine VE

1959: Screwworm (SE US)

1966: Screwworm (SW US)

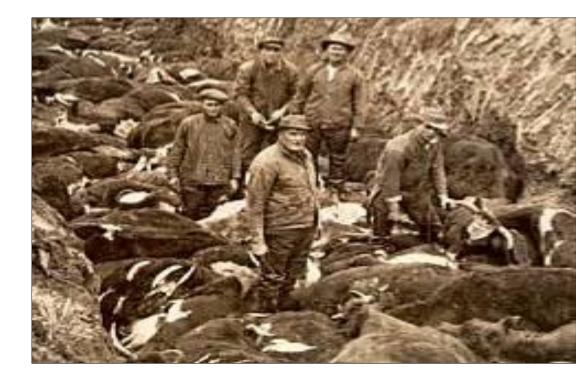
1971: VEE

1973: Sheep Scabies

1974, 1998, 2003: Exotic Newcastle Disease

1978: Classical Swine Fever

x1985 & 2002: Highly Path Avian Influenza





Nat'l AH Emergency Corps

National Animal Health Emergency Corps

Role for Private Practitioners & AHTs

USDA emergency response work:

- Animal health emergencies
- All-hazard emergencies
- Collaboration





Section 6

Disease Case Scenarios





Case History #1

A dairyman calls to report:

- A sudden drop in milk production
- Several cows drooling profusely
- Many affected cows have fevers

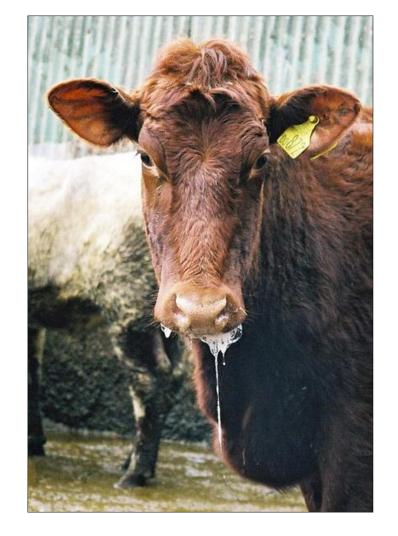
Your exam reveals . . .







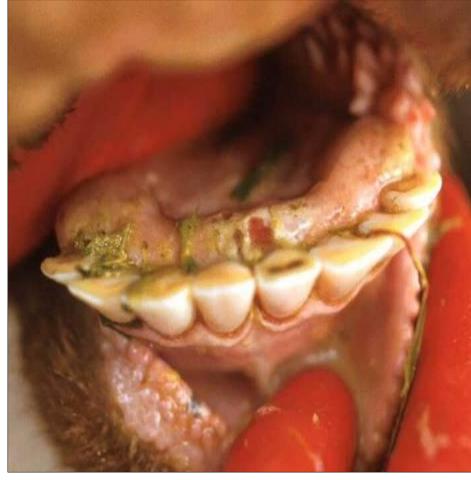




















 Further evaluation reveals some lame cows . . .









Case #1 Differential Diagnoses

- Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis (IBR)
- Bovine Viral Diarrhea (BVD)
- Bovine Papular Stomatitis
- Chemical Irritant
- Vesicular Stomatitis
- Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD)
- Malignant Catarrhal Fever (MCF)
- Rinderpest





Cost of FMD in the UK

- 2,030 farms infected
- 9,677 depopulated
- 6.5-10 million animals slaughtered
- £8 billion (\$12.2 B)







Case #2 History

- Owner presents a 9 year-old Greyhound with an infected prepuce
- The family was recently transferred to CA from Panama



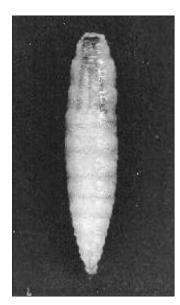




- On physical exam you see inflammation of the prepuce
- Closer examination of prepuce reveals . . .











Case #2 Differential Diagnosis





New World Screwworm in US

- 1998 Alabama
 - Ecotourist to Brazil
 - Sores on his scalp
- 2000 Florida
 - Cat from Guantanomo Bay, Cuba
 - Abscess 1 larva
 - Called NVSL
 - Treated with Ivermectin in Cuba

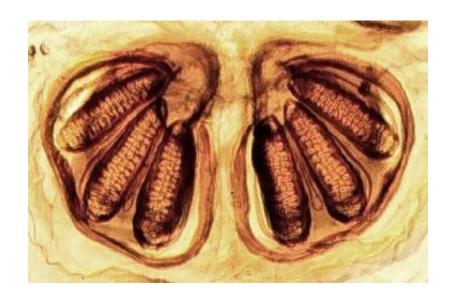






New World Screwworm in US

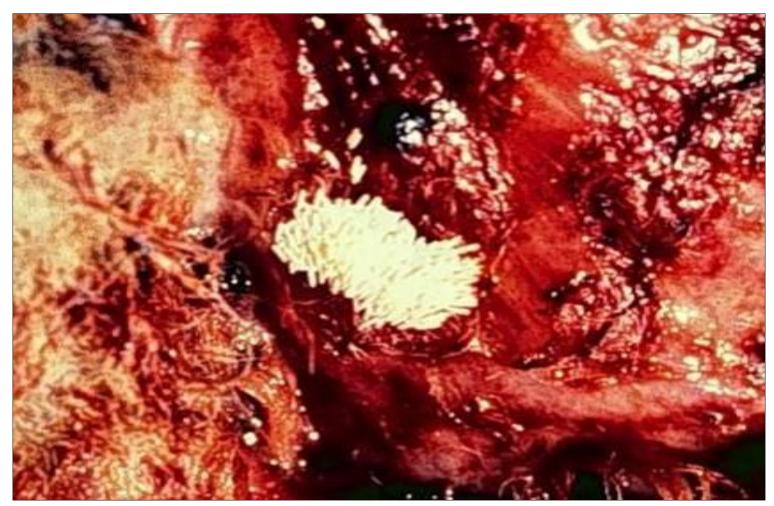
- 2000 Florida
 - Gelding imported from South America
 - Preputial discharge 50 to 100 larvae
 - Called APHIS Office, sent FADD
- 2007 Florida-Miss
 - Dog from Trinidad
 - Larvae behind eyes
 - Dog lived







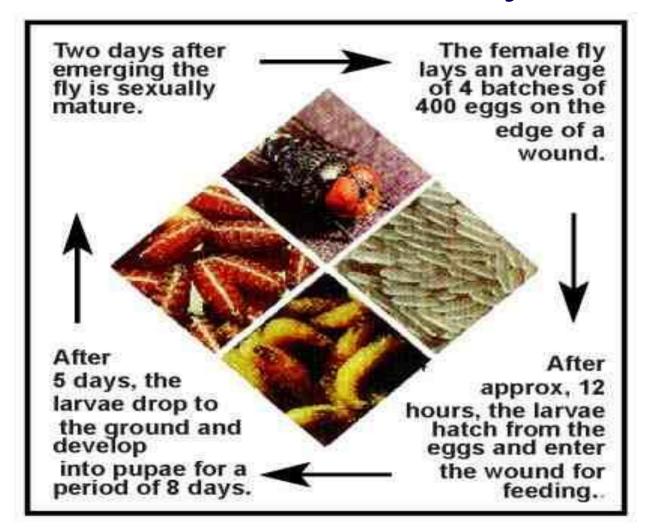
Screwworm Eggs







Screwworm Life Cycle







New World Screwworm in US

- 1930s cost to livestock industry was \$400 million per year
- Losses today would be \$750 million







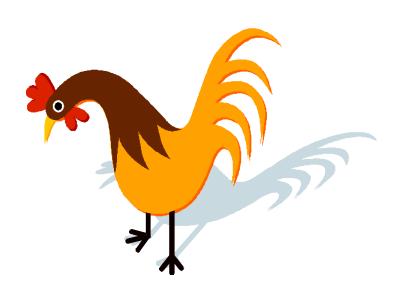




Case #3

 A client brings a chicken to your rural small animal practice





 He believes his bird caught something from a neighboring flock





Case #3 History

- Bird has been sick for 2 days
- 2 other birds died last week
- Owner has 52 birds
- 6 8 other birds may be sick
 - Stopped laying
 - Stopped eating
 - Weak & off balance







Case #3

 Being the only vet in the area, you pay a visit to his home to look at his birds . . .









You look at a few birds and see . . .









Case #3 What do you do?

- Wish you stayed awake during the poultry lectures in vet school
- Call your local Area Office
- Submit some birds to your State or USDA
 Lab for diagnostic testing





Case #3

You're not sure what is wrong, but it looks bad, so . . .

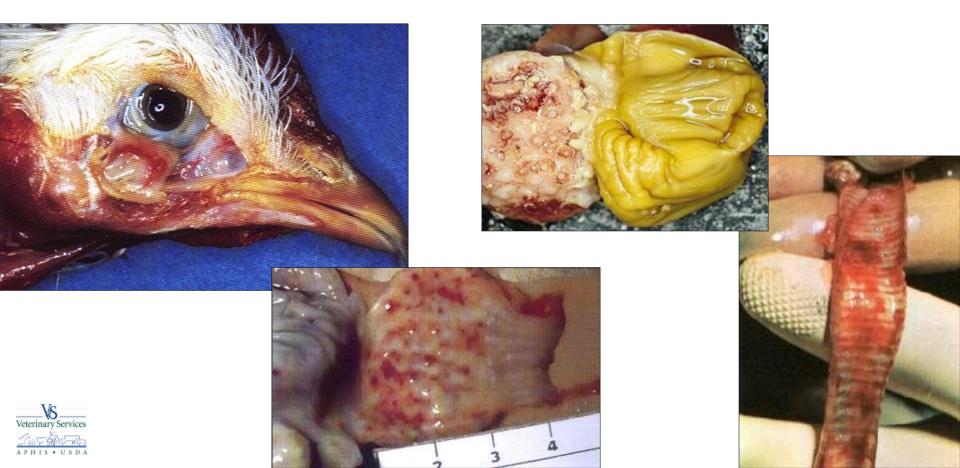
- You call your local State or Federal Office
- They dispatch an FADD







The FADD necropsies sick birds and finds . . .





Case #3 Differential Diagnosis

- Laryngotracheitis (LT)
- Fowl Cholera (Pasteurellosis)
- Fowl Pox
- Avian Influenza (AI)
- Exotic Newcastle Disease (END)







Exotic Newcastle Disease 2002-2003

- Backyard flocks & commercial
- CA, NV, AZ, TX
- 18,435 premises quarantined
- 921 premises depopulated
- 4 million birds euthanatized
- \$165 million cost to USDA
- Additional \$165 million for industry
- Trade embargos on poultry, eggs, birds





Don't ignore your concerns!



CALL!!
AVIC Office
State Vet's Office



Don't get an outbreak named after you!





SUMMARY

As an Accredited Veterinarian, you:

- Facilitate interstate and international animal movements
- Provide early detection for FADs
- Help control program diseases

Act with professional integrity

Take your accreditation seriously





SUMMARY

We're here to help you! When in doubt, call your local Area Office.

Question: What do you see in the picture?

Hint: It's not alive.



